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[a1348-4]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1459]

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3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [796]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30th, 1906

The *Canton Gazette* with the trade returns for the second quarter of this year has reached us. As usual, we are enabled thereby to gather a hint of how business stands in our own immediate neighbourhood. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1905, the tonnage entered at Canton shows a decrease of 899 vessels or 13,414 tons. This represents the difference in the gross figures for each period. More interesting attaches to the tables of imports. Compared with the corresponding quarters of three previous years, there is a very noticeable growth in the opium trade, chiefly in Patna. The three Indian brands were imported as follows, Malwa, 182,55 piculs, Patna, 2,048,09 piculs, and Benares, 448,36 piculs. This was altogether 221 piculs more than was imported in the same quarter last year. The growth of the native import may be measured by the following figures, representing piculs: 0.94 in 1904, 93.19 in 1905, and 145.41 in 1906. The whole opium import therefore shows an increase for the quarter of 273 piculs. Lumping together the import of cotton goods, we find a big drop, the only increase being in chintzes and plain prints. Without exception, every other item seems to have been in considerable demand. For the 1905 quarter, the import of Indian yarn was 29,150 piculs; this year it was only 19,689, a result, apparently, of the suicidal dumping policy of the Indian dealers, lately checked. There appears to be a growing appetite at

Canton for mixtures (Alpacas, Lustras, and Orleans), the quarterly figures, representing yards, being 3,359 in 1903, 4,327 in 1904, 9,770 in 1905, and 16,178 this year. Pure woolsens about hold their own, thanks mainly to the steady popularity of "Spanish Stripes". Either the Mints are glutted, or the Chinese have discovered the secret of copper cash depreciation, for there was a big decrease in metal imports. The quarter's supply of copper last year was nearly twenty-five thousand piculs; in the quarter ending June last it was only seven thousand. The only increase was in tinned plates, which considerably more than regained the position they held two years ago. Still comparing with the corresponding quarter of 1905, we find that Canton absorbed fifteen thousand tons of coal instead of six thousand, 53,038 piculs of flour instead of 48,618, and 2,429,000 gallons of kerosene instead of 3,041,000. This decrease represents a slump in Sumatra oil in bulk, 1,196,451 gallons, against none previously. There has been no Russian oil for three years. Rice imports were very much larger, as was to be expected. Sugar imports also very largely increased. Exports were considerably greater, considered in bulk. The chief increases noticeable were in beans, fireworks, mats, medicines, and paper. There was a falling off in the export of silk chiefly in steam filature raw. A new item figuring in the table of re-exports is 339,000 gallons of American kerosene.

The disturbances at Yauwatsi has been effectually quelled. The Baluchis are confined to barracks.

It is reported at Winnipeg that Sir Thomas Lipton is arranging to establish extensive meat-canning factories in Western Canada.

The Volunteer Concert, which was to be held on Saturday evening, has been postponed on account of the Kowloon Cricket Club concert, which is advertised to take place at the same time.

An unusual incident was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Just prior to his Lordship taking his seat, a noise was heard near the roof, and on looking up those present were astonished to see that a kite had come through one of the open windows.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by public auction the leasehold properties known as Sections B. and C. of Sub-section No. 6 of Section A. of Island Lot No. 124, with the premises thereon known as Nos. 23 and 25 Elgin Street. They were knocked down to Mr. Li Wai-long for \$14,300.

privilege leave followed by furlough, the practice hitherto has been to draw privilege leave allowances in India. Representations on the subject having been made to the Secretary of State it is probable that in future privilege leave allowances will be paid to the Home Treasury like other leave allowances.

The Japanese authorities have resolved to transfer the seat of government in Saghalien from Koromak to Paroshinofuka, about 20 miles from the former town, in the interior. Situated in about the centre of the island, in the midst of an extensive tract of fertile country, the new seat of government is considered in every way more advantageous, and the new regime will probably come into force next summer.

A contemporary remarks:—Should Sir Robert Hart resign at this time his successor is almost sure to be his deputy in the administration of the Maritime Customs. Sir Robert, Breton, who is well known to be in favour of certain reforms in the personnel of the Customs staff which would be a concession to Chinese pride and help them to regard with less dissatisfaction the system of administration, at present entirely in the hands of foreigners.

A few years ago the Italian Government made a resolute attempt to suppress the Mafia, but the results were not commensurate with the energy displayed. The other, and perhaps more dangerous secret society, the Camorra, has just succeeded in murdering one of its members who desired to leave it and who had gone to Switzerland to escape. The stiletto found in his hand had the word "Camorra" engraved upon it, and the most significant part of the whole affair is that when the police found this they refused to take any action. A stranger and, we may add, a more dangerous tribute to this detestable league it would be difficult to conceive.

The future of Siam presents a very different outlook to-day, writes M. Pierre Leroy Beaulieu in the *Economiste Français*, from what it did only a few years ago. The independence of the kingdom may now be considered as assured for a long time. He thinks that France can congratulate herself on this, as her colonial empire is already large enough. Regrets will not help those who desire otherwise, whether it please them or not. French action in Siam will no longer be political but only economic. The carrying out of the 1904 treaty goes on without difficulty. The Siamese Government has given a proof of its goodwill in appointing M. Padoux Legal Counsellor and Judge of the Court of Appeal. Since the departure of M. Rollin-Jacquemine, a Belgian, who was hostile to France, the spirit displayed by the Bangkok Court has changed for the better.

The *Asahi* publishes an Antang dispatch, stating that the Chinese Government has decided to establish a Customs House at Antang on October 1st next. The authorities are now engaged in selecting a suitable site.

Zoologists are again discussing the birthplace of the tiger, who seems to have been "evolved" somewhere in Siberia, where he has been killed so far north as 60 deg. almost within living memory. Some sceptics maintain that tigers were unknown in India before the fourteenth century; but Mr. Howard Sanders points out that the tiger, though not named, is "adequately described" by Marco Polo. Long previously, Narchoos, the Nelson of Alexander's expeditions, obtained a tiger-skin in the valley of the Indus. About the same time Zulewens, another of Alexander's Indian heroes, sent a live tiger to Athens; but she may have come, like the Roman post's cruel sweetheart, from Hyrcania, the country south of the Caspian. It is not disputed, however, that Mr. Stripes, reached India as an "undesirable immigrant" long after both the lion and the leopard.

Mr. Lloyd-George consented, at the request of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, to receive a deputation of British shipowners with special reference to the following points in the Government Merchant Shipping Bill:—(1) The repatriation of seamen discharged abroad; (2) the application of the food scale in the Bill to seamen not accustomed to a European diet; (3) the granting to shipowners of the right to adopt the food scale which is now in use in the Royal Navy as an alternative to the food scale set out in the first schedule of the Bill; (4) provision for the supply of certified food; (5) the scope and method of application of the "language test"; (6) wages of deserting seamen; (7) allotment notes; (8) statistical returns proposed to be demanded of shipowners; and (9) the insertion in the Bill of a clause to prevent the selling, waste, or destruction of provisions by the crew of a ship.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

It has been decided that the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, formerly arranged to take place in October, will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd October. This decision was arrived at a meeting of the committee held on Tuesday, when there were present—Sir Henry Berkeley (presiding), Hon. Dr. Clark, M. Liebert (French Consul), Mr. Wilder (American Consul), Messrs. Ram, Sayle, Lunnon Bird, S. T. Dunn, and the secretary, Captain Marchant.

A finance committee consisting of Mr. Ram (chairman), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Vernon and Fung Wa-chun, was appointed, and a working committee to look after decorations, etc., was constituted as follows:—M. Liebert (Chairman), Dr. J. Jordan, Messrs. Bird, Sayle, Gale, Ram, Major Pritchard, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Trevellick Davis and Mrs. Marchant.

The hope was expressed that the press would be able to give a full and accurate report of the exhibition.

H. E. the Governor is patron and the committee is composed of Sir Henry Berkeley K. O. (Chairman), H. R. Colonel Darling, the Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Pozzo, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Clark, the American, German, French, Japanese, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Austrian, Portuguese, Dutch and Belgian Consuls, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Major Pritchard, Dr. Jordan, Messrs. Vernon, Ram, Bowles, L. Bird, Fung Wa-chun, M. Hara, S. T. Dunn, Gale, Sayle, Mrs. T. Davis, Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Marchant, with power to add to their number.

It was announced that exhibits could not be accepted until 27th October.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

A Peking dispatch published in the Japanese papers asserts that the Chinese Government is in fear of Russia. Frequently, says this message, China has entered upon negotiations regarding Manchuria and then turned to Russia for advice, and a conspicuous instance is cited in the Manchurian Customs question.

Many English and American residents suggest that the Newchwang Customs be abolished. Dr. Morrison is said to share this view, and has endeavoured to the effect to the *Times* on two occasions. The effect of Russian influence is again evident, says the Peking message, and it will be difficult to free the Chinese Government from it.

THE YANGTSE STEAMER SERVICE.

NEW JAPANESE COMBINE.

At the present time, says the *Japan Chronicle* of Aug. 13, there are four Japanese shipping companies operating their vessels on the Yangtze: the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Human Steamship Company, and Daito Steamship Company. The three latter companies receive a subsidy from the Government. A proposal was made some time ago to amalgamate these four services, and thus endeavour to extend the business to their mutual advantage. The project fell through, as the subsidised companies were aware that in the event of incorporation the subsidies would cease to be paid. The subject has again been mooted, and the companies interested have agreed to form a combine for the purpose of competing against the other foreign steamers.

Mr. Kondo, President of the N.Y.K., will leave Japan at an early date for the purpose of investigating the shipping business in Korea and China. After visiting various ports along the Japan Sea, he will proceed to Pusan, Chemulpo, Taicun, Newchwang, Tientsin, and Peking. From the capital he will go to Hankow by rail, and after closely inquiring into the Yangtze business will embark at Shanghai for Japan. Mr. Harada, manager of the Osaka branch of the N.Y.K., will join Mr. Kondo at Peking.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 27th.

General Minin, the commander of the Sinenovsky regiment, who was most prominent in suppressing the riots in Moscow in December, was assassinated at the Peterhof railway station yesterday evening by a girl, who fired four shots into his back. The girl was arrested.

The acting military Governor-General of Warsaw, Wonslarski, while driving in a cab was shot dead; the assassin escaped. A train on the Tamboff railway has been held up, and the guard and a police officer killed.

COMPANIES OF 1905.

INTERESTING DETAILS FROM BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The Board of Trade has issued its fifteenth annual report on the working of the Companies Winding-Up Act of 1890.

It shows that during 1905, 1,493 companies were wound up, and that 3,967 new companies were added to the register, and that the net increase of companies during the year was 1,162.

The total number of companies registered was larger than in any one year since the outbreak of the war, but the amount of nominal capital £198,655,044, though larger than the figure of 1904, is comparatively small. The practice of registering companies in the practice of apparently on the way.

There were 1,893 liquidations, either voluntary or involuntary, and 1,112 companies were removed from the register.

Forty-one of the companies registered were for money-making concerns, eight were for the promotion of religious objects, eleven were charitable in their nature, and eight had artistic or scientific objects.

The average amount of the nominal capital of companies registered during 1905 was £27,389. This is a rise of about £3,000 on the average of 1904, until which year the average had dropped gradually from the £36,479 of 1903.

An interesting feature of the report is the comment on the failure of the company which ran the Nelsa tea pension scheme, which is described as a "scheme in its inception of an experimental nature, continued with a certainty of gain on the part of those who controlled it, regardless of the loss which might accrue, and has in fact, accrued, to a large number of poor people who were induced to pay more than the ordinary price for tea."

The report states that the Board of Trade has drafted a Bill consolidating the Companies Acts from 1862 to 1903.

RABIES IN PENANG.

A special meeting of the Penang Municipal Commissioners was called on August 17th.

The President (Mr. J. W. Hallifax) stated that he was sorry to trouble the gentlemen present, but the matter was one of such importance that he thought it should be gone into at once. He then read the following letter:—

Mr. President, I regret to have to report a case of canine rabies inside the Municipal boundaries, Thursday morning, and developed unmistakable symptoms of rabies in the evening. The post-mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. I telephoned for the Government Veterinary Surgeon. He saw the animal during life and was present at the post-mortem. He concurs with my opinion.

The President stated that if there was one case of rabies there might be ten, or a dozen, or twenty cases. Therefore he asked the Commissioners to allow him to write to the Resident-Councillor, asking him to telegraph to the Governor asking that the Dogs Ordinance of 1905 be reinforced. Further, the President asked for permission to engage two more dogshooters. Presently the Municipality had about 450 muzzles in stock. This motion was passed.

THE "MANCHURIA" ON THE REEFS.

The Pacific liner *Manchuria*, Captain J. W. Saunders, is ashore on or near Manana Island, sometimes called Rabbit Island, one of the Hawaiian group, about a mile off Makopu Point, in latitude N. 21° 20', longitude W. 157° 40', being when she struck considerably to the westward of the course that would have taken her clear of Makopu Point and through the strait between Oahu and Molokai islands. The extent of the damage is as yet unknown. (Continued.)

Mr. Liebert, the French Consul, and the Resident-Councillor, asking him to telegraph to the Governor asking that the Dogs Ordinance of 1905 be reinforced. Further, the President asked for permission to engage two more dogshooters. Presently the Municipality had about 450 muzzles in stock. This motion was passed.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, August 29th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION. Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. sought an injunction against the Yuen Kwong Wo firm and the Yik Wo Cheung firm to restrain defendants from selling goods which were colourable imitations of those sold by plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also asked for an account, for damages for the appointment of a receiver for the delivery of goods which were colourable imitations of plaintiffs' goods, and for costs.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston (of Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding), appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. John Hastings for the first defendant, appeared for defendants.

Mr. Slade, in opening, said that Messrs. Watson and Company had for some time past dealt among other things in peppermint oil and had been in the habit of making up their peppermint oil which they sold to Chinese in packets of one dozen each with a white label bearing Chinese characters and the number 157 in the corner. The translation of these characters, shortly stated, gave a description of the oil with instructions for its use, and stated that it was Watson's. It came to plaintiffs' knowledge that certain bottles of oil called peppermint oil were being sold by the first defendant in packets precisely similar in shape and general outward appearance. These packets contained one dozen of bottles, whose labels which were word for word the same as Watson's, with the exception that instead of the characters representing Watson there were characters representing Johnson.

Mr. Calthrop—My Lord, there is no evidence on the affidavit that this represents a European name.

The Chief Justice—No. Mr. Slade added that the only other exception was that instead of 157 the defendants' packages bore the number 158. The packets were also wrapped up in similar paper, and each bore across the top a label printed in red. The general appearance of the bottles was so alike that any person having seen one would readily mistake it for the other.

The Chief Justice—Are the trade marks registered?

Mr. Slade—Ours are registered. Counsel then proceeded to indicate the differences between the respective bottles and argued that certain characters were placed on defendants' packages in order to make them as similar as possible to plaintiffs'. Not only did the packages bear so close a resemblance that they were calculated to deceive but the plaintiffs' oil was purer than that of defendants'.

Mr. Calthrop—There is no evidence.

Mr. Slade—At any rate it is not pure oil. Proceeding, he said that defendants sold the oil in packets, and only acted as agents.

Mr. Slade said the first defendant admitted having the oil in his possession and sold it. With regard to the second defendant, Mr. Lun Chi-pak, who had noted that there had been a falling off of \$14,000 in their sales during the last three years, received certain information from the first defendant. That had been filed and he would read from it. On that information the second defendant was joined to the suit and an application for an interim injunction was sought. Mr. Slade contended that there was sufficient evidence to continue the interim injunction already granted until the trial of the action. They were entitled to restrain the defendants from putting those goods on the market.

The Chief Justice—I will hear you, Mr. Calthrop.

Mr. Calthrop—I appear for both defendants. The Chief Justice—It looks as if there is conflict between the two cases.

Mr. Calthrop—Between the two interests? The Chief Justice—Yes, it looks as if your first defendant was the agent for the second.

Mr. Calthrop—Yes, we quite admit that. The Chief Justice—Now can you resist the injunction?

Mr. Calthrop pointed out that defendants sold so little of the oil, about \$300 worth during the last fifteen months, that it was a great hardship to put them to that expense. The oil was manufactured in Canton, where the Court had no jurisdiction. He further submitted that there was no evidence to show that the ultimate purchaser would be deceived.

The Chief Justice—If everybody read all that on the purchase before they bought it there would be no deceit at all. It is the people who don't read that have to be protected.

Mr. Calthrop said that the purchaser could see the differences at the outset.

The Chief Justice—If everybody went about with a microscope when buying peppermint oil they might detect it.

Mr. Calthrop contended that there must be independent evidence that the articles were calculated to deceive. He quoted cases in support of his argument, and remarked that although two months had elapsed since the plaintiffs had received the analyst's report they had not brought forward any of the purchaser class who had been deceived. There was no attempt at deception.

The Chief Justice—You don't distinguish between the two defendants at present?

Mr. Calthrop—The first defendant sold about \$200 worth of oil packed up in him particular way. It was transmitted to him by the second defendant who received it from Canton and simply acted as carrier.

The Chief Justice—That should make your position very easy. You are not manufacturers. You are merely agents.

Mr. Calthrop—We say we have done nothing wrong.

The Chief Justice—You don't say you are not to be prevented from selling this stuff because you are innocent persons?

Mr. Calthrop—No, no. What I have been arguing is that there is no evidence.

The Chief Justice said he could not assume that Chinamen were different to other people. If they were they would not have taken all that trouble to copy almost every single detail of the bottles. It was about as clear a case of copying as he had some across. Whether that would be sufficient to entitle plaintiffs to judgment when the case came to trial he did not know, but there was no doubt that there was a case for an interim injunction. He was a little puzzled as to whether it was worth while to carry on the expense of continuing the receiver. A good deal would depend on what the books revealed.

After discussion defendants undertook to give up all books relating to the purchase and sale of the oil, and his Lordship made an order that the receiver should continue for a week and report in chambers.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, August 29th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A COMB IN NEED.

A comb which missed their bore the appearance of not having been combed for a considerable period, was charged with the larceny of a comb and brush from No. 17 Belcher Street, also with assault.

It appears that the owner of the comb and brush, after using it, placed it on a table from which the defendant lifted it and left the house. When the articles were missed a search was made for the defendant, who was found sitting down by the roadside with the comb and brush secreted under his hat. When the owner attempted to take it from him the comb fought with him, biting one of his fingers through to the bone.

Defendant told his Worship that he borrowed the articles to comb his hair.

The case was remanded for a week, during which time the defendant will be kept under medical supervision to ascertain whether he is sane.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A PUGNACIOUS SHOPP.

A shoefit in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting an Indian constable.

The defendant travelled in a tramcar as far as the Central Market where he tendered a bad ten cent piece in payment of his fare. This the conductor refused to take, and an Indian constable was called. The constable endeavoured to settle the dispute, but his interference was apparently resented by the defendant who dealt him a blow on the face, and was then arrested.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship inflicted a fine of \$5 on each charge.

PENSIONS AS A MEDICINE.

We all know both from experience and much precept that worry of mind entails an appreciable loss of physical vigour. It things are worrying us and engrossing our thoughts we cannot, for instance, play whatever game we take up as exercise with our usual skill, or with our usual energy, and this loss of power, which we notice in our games, is equally felt by our health and constitution. It is a platitude to recall how doctors put down as many diseases to the result of mental worry and strain as they do to microbes, and probably those microbes which bring disease, more especially to the well-to-do and well-nourished, are too often enabled to do so owing to the loss of physical vigour through an over-wrought brain and to the consequent diminution of the natural power of resistance. In fact the knowledge of microbes and the dread of what they may do, is often the very cause of disease to the neurotic and those suffering from brain-fag. Worrying about the future is the most deadly, the worry about the more immediate present is soon over, and even should the dreaded event happen, the strain is relieved by the thing being finished. Anticipation, if it usually proves the best of a pleasure, is certainly the worst of a misfortune.

Insurance statistics, which are, perhaps, almost the only statistics which speak the truth, since they are not compelled to prove a previously accepted hypothesis, nor for the sake of party politics, but by hard-headed men for business purposes, tell us that the life of a great speculator, or of a gambler, is not good, whereas the life of a pensioner is one of the best. "The pension roll" says one statistician "is the baker's roll as a staff of life" and "longevity is a marked characteristic of all pensioners." There is no contentment so great as the knowledge that, come what may, the future is provided for and this frees the mind from sickening anxiety. Should the State ever see its way to granting old age pensions it will, without doubt, increase the average age of human life, and healthy old men of tried experience are a power in the land. Even the pensioners one notices how all the troubles and anxieties of the village, as well as new schemes are referred with deference to the aged and their advice taken. This may tend to ultra-conservatism, but at the same time it checks recklessness and hasty action. The old men, in fact, act as the village House of Lords, and ought to be a good illustration to the lower classes of the value of that august institution.

There are those who argue that the system of pensions is never good, or it is apt to make a man slack in his work, and at the same time live too much in the future, that those entitled to a pension have their minds too much fixed on their time of retirement and so lose a great deal of present enjoyment and so lose a great deal of future peace, which when it comes is greatly discounted by ego and a life-long habit. They argue that this loss of present content is detrimental both to the man and his work. This, perhaps, is true with regard to India and to those countries, which owing to their climate offer no permanent home for Europeans, but it certainly has nothing to do with pensioners in a place at home. An assured future is without doubt the very best of medicines, and far from making any man who is worth his salt careless in his work, it greatly helps, by keeping his mind from much personal worry, to make him stronger for the work undertaken. A man who is lazy because he has a certain income and a pension to fall back upon, would under no circumstances be worth anything as a servant.

—*Rangoon Gazette.*

FRUITS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR H. J. W. BOWLEY.

The hearing of the charges of bribery preferred against Inspector Hubert J. W. Bowley of the Sanitary Department was continued before Mr. H. K. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. The charges were that the defendant did on November 6th, 1905, unlawfully accept from Chuk Hok-king a bribe of \$250 with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to an inspection of the ground surfaces of 136 to 148 Queen's Road West, Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West and Nos. 8 and 10 Bonham Strand West; that on December 29th, 1905, the defendant did accept a bribe of \$50 with reference to the ground surface of No. 177 Wing Lok Street and No. 13 Bonham Strand West.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Bowley, in outlining the case, said the defendant had held the office of a sanitary inspector for some five years, and of recent years he had been one of the plague inspectors. Plague inspectors were separated from the ordinary district inspectors, and each of them had two health districts under his charge for the purposes of plague cases. The alleged bribes were said to have been given in November and December respectively, a time when it is believed there were no plague cases in the Colony. During the winter season plague inspectors were engaged in a general disinfection and cleansing of premises within their districts, and amongst the other duties which the defendant had to discharge about that time was one of inspecting ground surfaces. His Witness was no doubt aware that under section 111 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance it was laid down that ground surfaces of any domestic building should be properly covered over with a layer of not less than six inches of good lime or cement concrete. Section 112 required the owner of any domestic building to keep the ground surfaces in repair, and if it became damaged in any way to make it good. During the months of November and December the defendant inspected a very large number of ground surfaces within his district, which comprised a considerable part of Queen's Road West, and he thought the whole of Bonham Strand West. Before inspecting, that was to say, examining critically, the ground surface of any house, the inspector obtained a sort of warrant from either the secretary of the Sanitary Board or the Medical Officer of Health. That was under No. 1 of the bye-laws in the schedule of the Ordinances, which stated that the secretary of the Board should furnish inspectors with a general authority in writing, in English and Chinese, to enter buildings and examine them. The defendant obtained a number of warrants from the Medical Officer of Health at different times during these months, and Mr. Bowley would call before his Witness a witness whose name appeared in the charges as Chuk Hok-king, but who was better known by his shop name of Lik Kee. He was a contractor, and would tell his Witness that some time in October a house owner or occupier showed him one of the notices already mentioned about covering, saying that this notice referred to the defendant, Lik Kee went to his quarters and saw him. They then mutually recognised the fact that they had both been at Queen's College at the same time, and some friendly conversation ensued. Then the contractor told the defendant he wanted some job in connection with sanitary work, and the defendant promised the contractor that he would get jobs for him, and told the contractor that he must remember him.

Mr. Wilkinson—If this witness has given any evidence before the Commission I should be supplied with a copy. It is only fair that I should have a copy.

Mr. Bowley—This case has nothing whatever to do with anything that came before the Commission.

Mr. Wilkinson—I would ask your Worship to direct the Crown Solicitor to furnish me with a copy of that evidence.

His Worship—I think you had better apply to the Government.

Mr. Bowley—This case has nothing to do with the Commission. I am not going to refer to any evidence given before the Commission.

His Worship—If you can get it from the Crown Solicitor, but I don't see how you can ask me to make an order.

Mr. Bowley—I am conducting this case in the ordinary way without reference to the Commission, and I am afraid I cannot assist my friend in any way.

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said that this contractor, Lik Kee, made an appointment with the defendant to meet him at the house at Hollywood Road and inspect the ground surface with the result that the defendant condemned the ground surface, and obtained the necessary authority from the Board to have it re-concreted, and Lik Kee got the job. That was the commencement of the renewal of their acquaintance. After that, the contractor would tell his Witness that he from time to time obtained information in advance from the Sanitary Office as to what floors were going to be inspected, and acting on that information he employed a broker to go round to different shops, mostly large Chinese houses, and to solicit orders in advance for Yik Kee.

His Witness—On the strength of the information he got from the Board?

Mr. Bowley—On the strength of the information he got from the Sanitary branch office.

Mr. Bowley, continuing, said the notices were served at the office of the owner, who is the master of a very well-known and old established firm known as the Yuen Fat Hong, which

carried on business at Queen's Road West and Bonham Strand West. When these notices of intention to inspect the ground surfaces were served on the Yuen Fat Hong people they became rather excited and annoyed, and if there was one thing a Chinaman disliked more than another it was to have his shop turned out and the ground surfaces taken up and re-laid. Then came the broker asking them to go to Lik Kee. They sent to him and told him the notices had been served (he was already aware of the fact that they were going to be served), and he would tell his Witness he went to see the defendant in his quarters, had a conversation with him, and asked him if he could not pass the floors for the Yuen Fat Hong. Defendant said he would do it if he received \$25 for each house; there were eleven houses altogether. Defendant arranged with Lik Kee to go and see the houses on the following day, and on November 6th, 1905, the Yuen Fat Hong sent \$250 to Lik Kee's shop. It was handed to Lik Kee, who would tell his Witness that he went with the inspector to see the inspection made; that after it had been made he went with the inspector to his quarters with the notices which had been served, and that he asked the inspector to write on the notices a sort of certificate to the effect that the concrete had been examined and was good. Defendant wrote such a certificate on the two papers, and Lik Kee paid him \$250, out of which he gave Yik \$50 for his trouble, and returned the papers to the Yuen Fat Hong where they remained until the present investigation commenced. A similar notice was served on the Yuen Fat Hong towards the end of December with respect to their godown, which was opposite the shop and occupied 13 Bonham Strand West and 177 Wing Lok Street. The same sort of transaction was gone through. Defendant received \$50 and returned \$10 to Lik Kee, who returned the papers to the Yuen Fat Hong. On April 25th this year, the defendant in the course of his duties had occasion to visit 177 Wing Lok Street again and after this visit he reported to the secretary of the Sanitary Board that the concrete surface was broken, and advised that action should be taken to repair it. Last year, when this money was paid, the plague inspectors were concerned with the duty of inspecting concrete, and getting it made good if necessary, but in April of this year, in consequence of a number of complaints made, the Board directed that in future Mr. Carter, sanitary surveyor, should take part of the concrete works. For this case in April the defendant's report passed through Mr. Carter who inspected the ground surface of 177 Wing Lok Street. On his inspection the Board issued a notice to the owner to re-concrete the ground surface. Shortly afterwards, the Yuen Fat Hong wrote into the secretary asking that they might be exempted from complying with the notice, and on subsequent inquiries being made they gave information about these payments and the present proceedings were instituted.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, said the defendant was a plague inspector, and last year he was in charge of districts 7 and 8. His quarters were at the disinfectant station, Tsingshan. In the autumn and winter last year witness gave the defendant an authority to examine the concrete of a great many houses. It was his duty before inspecting a surface to obtain a written authority from witness or the secretary of the Board. The form produced addressed to Mr. Ke Pak-shun, of Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West, was signed by witness, who also signed similar forms for other houses. The notices were issued under bye-law No. 1 of the entry and inspection of buildings bye-laws. All the premises mentioned in the notices were in No. 8 health district. Having attained the necessary authority the defendant's next duty would be to serve the notice on the owner. Then he might consult the owner regarding the time of inspection. After 18 hours elapse from the time of serving the notice it was the duty of the inspector to make an inspection by opening the ground surface and examining the concrete. If an inspector wished to examine a floor he could call an outside contractor to open it up. Witness understood the sanitary department paid expenses. There was no set of regulations controlling the examination of concrete in the department. If the concrete was good the hole should be filled up by the Board; if it was bad the inspector's next step would be to report to the Board, and a notice would be forwarded requiring the concrete to be made good. The defendant had no authority to write such certificates as the one he put on the notices produced. He did not remember ever having seen a similar certificate, but such notices were the property of those on whom they were served, therefore it was not likely he would ever come across any.

Cross-examined. If witness were a property owner he should expect some sort of certificate from the inspector to show that the work was done. Sometimes witness directed the inspectors, and sometimes the inspectors suggested to him the houses to be examined. At the end of last plague season witness made up his mind to have the concrete examined in a very large number of houses in the Colony. He did not give directions as to the actual manner in which floors should be opened up, but the inspector should open them if he had an authority. So far as witness knew it was not suggested that defendant did not open up the premises. Since the inquiry witness had heard it suggested that the concrete in the houses in question had been improperly passed. Except for these proceedings the defendant would say that defendant bore an excellent character.

Re-examined—Witness could not say whether he initiated the examination of the houses in question before defendant had the forms made out. No notice and

no warrant would be required, to make a surface examination.

Chung Yau-shak, declared, said he was chief accountant of the Yuen Fat Hong, which firm occupied Nos. 8 and 10 Bonham Strand and Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West, which houses communicated with each other. The front part of No. 3 Queen's Road West was sub-let. The Yuen Fat Hong also used Nos. 30 Bonham Strand and 177 Wing Lok Street as a godown. The Yuen Fat Hong had been established for nearly fifty years, and the present master was named Ke Kai-shun, who was also the owner of Nos. 136 to 148 Queen's Road West. Witness kept accounts for the master in respect of these houses. If a payment was made in connection therewith he would enter it under the name Sing Kee, one of his master's names. He made a payment of \$250 last year which was entered in his book. The money was paid on November 6th, so that the firm would not have to repair certain concrete.

Mr. Wilkinson objected to this statement, saying it was not evidence against his client unless it was payment made to his client.

Mr. Bowley agreed that the statement should be struck out of the evidence.

Witness, continuing, said the two notices (produced) were taken to him by a sanitary inspector two or three days before the money was paid. He received them personally, but could not remember the inspector who gave them to him. The paper produced, which was given him by an interpreter, bore the name of Lik Kee, contractor. Prior to this he had not heard of Lik Kee. Having consulted his master regarding notices, he sent a folk to Lik Kee, who sent a broker to see him. After that he gave \$250 in Hongkong and Shanghai bank notes, to Kwok Wing-kin, the bill and rent collector of the Yuen Fat Hong. Kwok took the money away. He remembered a sanitary inspector examining the floor of the Hong after the money was paid, but could not identify defendant. Workmen attended with the inspector when he made the examination. Tiles were taken up, but no concrete. Witness subsequently received a notice referring to 177 Wing Lok Street, and paid Kwok \$50. It was paid on account of Sing Kee. An inspection was made of the house after he paid the money. He did not get a receipt for the \$250. It was his custom to get receipts when he paid money, but in this case it could not be done. In addition to these two he did not make any other payment for the work of inspecting the floors.

Cross-examined—Witness was present when the inspector inspected the floor of the shop. He was in the accountant's room and saw the tiles being taken up. He did not object. Since he had been in the shop, about five years, the floor had always been in very good condition.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

BUELOW'S SUCCESSOR.

HERE HERR BALLIN MENTIONED AN POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

Herr Maximilian Harden, writing in the "Zukunft," suggests that Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, may be Prince Buelow's successor as German Chancellor.

The writer relates an anecdote illustrating Herr Ballin's intimacy with the Emperor. Herr Ballin was the Emperor's guest at the Imperial hunting lodge at Hubertsdorf, and, after a walk together, the Emperor, Prince Buelow, and Herr Ballin entered a small room of the lodge set aside for Herr Ballin.

The room contained a bed, a chest of drawers, and one chair. The Emperor swung himself on the chest of drawers and Prince Buelow sat on the bed, while Herr Ballin occupied the only chair between them.

A long, serious conversation ensued, and then Prince Buelow suddenly remarked: "If any reporter saw us like this we should read to-morrow that Herr Ballin is shortly to have a seat in the Cabinet." The Emperor added, "Or that he will be Chancellor, my dear Buelow."

Herr Harden suggests that Herr Wiegand, the managing director of the North German Lloyd, is also a candidate for the post of Chancellor.

ZULU REBELLION OVER.

COLONEL MACKENZIE DENIES BARBARITIES.

DURBAN, July 28th. Colonel Mackenzie, who leaves to-morrow for the front, states that the rebellion in Natal and Zululand is at an end.

The Militia will be recalled in a week's time, and the irregulars in a fortnight. A composite regiment of 300 men will be formed later, and remain in the field for six months. He has doubts as to the loyalty of the Zulus.

Over 2,000 rebels have been killed, and about 3,000 taken prisoners. The Colonel vehemently resents the allegations of barbarities. He saw nothing in the field to warrant the abominable charges, and he gives them the lie direct.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 29th at 7.45 a.m.—Orders issued to hold the Red Drum. (Thunder as a typhoon to the East of the Colony more than 300 miles away) and at 11.05 a.m. to hoist the Black Drum (typhoon to the East of the Colony less than 300 miles away). At 11.30 a.m. the barometer has risen considerably over Meaco Sina and the Loochoos and fallen rapidly over Formosa and the S. and S.E. coasts of China.

The typhoon has passed over the S. of Formosa, the centre being now situated to the South of the Pescadores. It continues to move towards West and threatens the coast in the neighbourhood of Swatow.

Pressure has given way in N.E. Japan, but remains in excess of the normal by 0.1 inch and upwards over Japan generally. At the S. Formosa stations it is in defect by about 0.7 inches.

Bad weather is indicated along the China coast between Hongkong and Shanghai.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: Cyclonic gales. South coast of China between: Same as No. 2. Hongkong and Loochoos: Same as No. 2. South coast of China between: N.W. & W. Hongkong and Hainan: ... winds; fresh.

* N.W. winds, increasing considerably; squally, some rain.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED UPON THE CORPORATION.

The following are the instructions issued by the Government to the Promoting Committee of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The instructions are signed by the Ministers for Communications, Finance, and Foreign Affairs:—

The Committee being entrusted with the management of all affairs relating to the formation of the South Manchuria Railway, the following terms are imposed:—

Article I.—The company shall carry on railway traffic on the line specified below, in compliance with the protocol annexed to the Japan-China Treaty signed on December 22nd, 1905, in regard to Manchuria:—
Railways between Tairon and Changchun, Nankwangling and Port Arthur, Tafenushing and Linsun, Tashichiao and Yingkou (New-Changchun), Fentai and the Yantai colony, Suchatun and Puchun and Mukden and Antung.

Article II.—The railway lines enumerated in the preceding Article shall be reconstructed into a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches within three years, from the date on which the business of the company is opened.

The line shall be made double on the section between Tairon and Suchatun on the line between Tairon and Changchun.

Article III.—The company shall provide all the necessary accommodation at the principal stations on the company's line for giving lodging and food to passengers and also for storing goods.

At places where the railway line reaches a seaport accommodation shall be made to connect the traffic between land and sea.

Article IV.—The company may carry on the following business for the benefit of the railways:—

1.—Mining, especially the working of the Puchun and Yantai colonies.
2.—Marine transport.
3.—Electric works.
4.—Sale on consignment of the principal goods carried by rail.

5.—Business of insurance.

6.—Construction and administration of land and houses on the land belonging to the railway, with the approval of the Government, make necessary provisions in regard to education, health, and engineering works within the limit of land belonging to the railway and other works of the company.

Article VI.—The company, with the approval of the Government, may erect houses for the inhabitants within the limit of land belonging to the railway, and other works to defray expenses incurred for purposes specified in the preceding Article, and also impose other necessary charges.

Article VII.—The total capital of the company shall be ¥200,000,000, of which sum ¥100,000,000 shall be contributed by the Government.

Article VIII.—The shares of capital to be contributed by the Government shall consist of the following property:—

1.—Railway lines under operation.
2.—All property belonging to the railway, exclusive of the property within the limit of the district under the lease of the Government, which will be specified.

3.—Colonies at Puchun and Yantai.

Article IX.—Rolling stock now used by the Government and the rails of light railway between Mukden and Antung and accessories shall be delivered at a proper price to the company.

Article X.—The shares other than those held by the Government shall be sold to the Japanese and Chinese.

Article XI.—When the dividend of the company for each business period does not reach 6 per cent. of the paid-up amount of the shares held by the shareholders, other than the Japanese and Chinese Governments, the Government shall grant a subsidy for dividend for fifteen years, or thirty business periods but under no circumstances shall the subsidy exceed 6 per cent. of the amount paid up by shareholders.

Article XII.—When the dividend of the company for each business period does not exceed 6 per cent. of the amount paid up by the shareholders, the company need not pay a dividend on the shares held by the Government. The shares held by the Chinese Government shall be treated on the same level as those held by the Japanese Government.

Article XIII.—The Government shall guarantee the interest on the debentures to be issued by the company for raising the fund for the reconstruction of the railway lines or for conducting the complementary businesses of the company, or for the adjustment or redemption of the debentures so issued, and in case of need the Government may guarantee the principal as well. The face value of the debentures to be issued by the company shall not exceed the balance remaining unpaid of the principal capital (¥100,000,000).

The debentures specified in the first clause of this article shall be redeemed within twenty-five years from the date of issue.

Article XIV.—The Government shall grant a subsidy on the debentures issued for the ends prescribed in the first clause of the preceding article. The sum of such subsidy shall be equal to the amount of interest due and granted from the month following the month in which the payment on the debentures has been registered.

When the dividend payable to shareholders exceeds 6 per cent. of the amount paid up by the shareholders, the amount exceeding the rate shall be first appropriated for the interest on the debentures, and an amount equal to this shall be deducted from the subsidy payable on the debentures.

Article XV.—Any surplus profit, after providing interest on debentures, shall be allotted for dividend on the shares held by the Japanese and Chinese Governments up to a rate equal to all the paid up capital.

Article XVI.—The Government subsidies prescribed in Articles XI and XIV shall be debited each year with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and made a liability of the company against the Government, and when dividend payable on the total shares paid up exceeds 10 per cent. per annum, the amount exceeding the rate shall be paid for the redemption of the company's liabilities specified in the preceding Articles.

Article XVII.—Any surplus of money raised by the debentures specified in Article XIII, after using it for the ends specified, shall be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Government.

Article XVIII.—The company shall obtain the approval of the Government of the estimate of share money to be paid each year, and of the debentures to be issued, setting forth their face value, the issue price, the rate of interest and the date of issue.

Article XIX.—The company shall draw up regulations relating to the accounts and management of the business and obtain approval of the Government thereof. Similar approval must be obtained to any alteration in the said regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article XX.—Government approval shall be obtained for projected works, estimates of expenditure, receipts and expenditure, and rate

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23.12.64) \$33.00
4 CARTRIDGE (25.15.04) \$50.00

LONG, HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE CHAMPAGNE

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MOET & CHANDON.

DRY IMPERIAL.

GOLD FOIL.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$57.00

24 " \$80.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

of dividend for each business period. Approval shall be similarly obtained for any alterations necessary.

Article XXI.—The company shall report on the following matters as directed by the Government:—

1.—The expenditure on works and receipts and expenditure as they stand at any time.
2.—Condition of business in general.

Article XXII.—The company is not authorised, without obtaining approval of the Government, to dispose of important rights and property or to pledge them for security.

Article XXIII.—When deemed necessary the Government is authorised to order the company to reduce the freight on goods under special circumstances.

Article XXIV.—The Government is authorised, in case of need, to order the company to new provisions or alteration in existing works made in connection with the company's business.

Article XXV.—The company is under obligation to place at the disposal of the Government its railway, land, and other property at any time, as directed by the Government.

Article XXVI.—The provisions relating to the Government subsidy and guarantee specified in the instructions shall become binding with the approval of the Government.

It should be understood, notes the *Japan Chronicle*, that these regulations are open to amendment. The clause (Art. IV No. 4) denoted by an asterisk, for example, has been disapproved by the Promoting Committee, and the Government has consented to the withdrawal of this clause.

THE KRUPP WORKS.

SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

The yearly report of the Essen Chamber of Commerce has just been published, and it contains some interesting statistics concerning the famous Krupp Works at Essen, in Rhineland Prussia. The Krupp Works are not confined to Essen, for they comprise firing grounds for testing guns at Mopen and Thengelsdorf, steel works at Annen, in Westphalia, the Grovon works at Luckau, near Magdeburg, the Germania shipbuilding yard at Kiel, the smelting works, steel works, and rolling mills at Rheinfelden, the blast furnaces at Nordwind and Egers, the melting works, machine works, and iron foundry at Sava, three coal mines, and a large number of iron-ore mines in Germany and Northern Spain, and a steamship company at Rotterdam.

On April 1, 1905, all these Krupp works employed 5,965 officials and 62,535 workmen, as compared with 4,632 officials and 55,818 workmen on April 1, 1905. Of this huge total there were employed in the steel works at Essen 35,377 men, as compared with 19,903 men last year. The report does not mention the total sum paid out in salaries and wages during the year, but the salaries of wages show that, while the average daily wage of a workman in 1853 was only 1s. 4d., it had risen to 5s. 1½d. in 1905.

Communication is carried on between the various workshops by means of a railway system of normal gauge, and 42½ miles in length. Fifty trains run daily on this system, and the rolling-stock consists of 17 locomotives and 714 waggonettes. Then there is a narrow-gauge railway 3½ miles in length, with 29 locomotives and 1,574 waggonettes. The telegraph system consists of 21 stations and 37 apparatus, and it has 500 miles of wire; during 1904-5, 24,630 messages were dispatched. The telephone system has 500 connections, with 2874 miles of wire. The fire brigade of the works consists of three officers and 11 men. Throughout the works and its colonies there are altogether 57 hydrants, 49 emergency exits for fire, and a case of fire, 100 electrical apparatus for giving the alarm, and other appliances of a similar kind.

The system of insuring the workmen against accident and sickness, and the general methods employed on behalf of the workmen's welfare, being at Essen and in the adjacent colonies, are on a scale commensurate with the great works. There are eight of these "colonies," viz., Westend, Nordhof, Baumhof, Echederhof, Kronenhof, Alfredhof, Friedhof, and Altenhof. The last place is set aside for invalid and pensioned workmen. These "colonies" inclusive of the scattered dwelling-houses, used by workmen in Essen are 4,491 in number. The other establishments at Essen consist of a hospital, two isolated hospitals for infectious diseases, a convalescent home, baths fitted up for giving various kinds of medical baths, two almshouses, a "Workman's Home," with rooms for 613 persons, and capable of giving meals to about 2,200 persons daily, five refreshment and dining-rooms, two lodging-houses, each accommodating 30 unmarried special workmen, a club for the officials and another for the foremen, a school for teaching house-keeping, one industrial school for adults, three industrial schools for girls attending school, a library, a reading-room in the "colony" at Friedhof, a savings bank, a life insurance society, and a dental hospital.

Under the terms fixed by the Imperial Law concerning insurance, the Krupp Works, including the works outside Essen, paid £47,680 for sick insurance, £56,162 for insurance against accidents, and £18,689 for old-age pensions during 1904. In the same period the firm contributed the following sums to objects of public interest:

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BABY TUCKER'S
WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itchy, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, from infancy to age.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Editor's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LADY PIGGOTT'S EVENING PARTY which was to have taken place To-day, the 30th inst., is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 6th September, on account of the weather.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1906. [1653]

NOTICE.

PERMANENT PIER No. 3, off Connaught Road and Sutherland Street, Victoria, Hongkong, will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at an early date, by Order of the Mortgagees, unless first sold by private contract or otherwise.

Further particulars and date of sale will be notified later. In the meantime inquiries as to property may be made of the undersigned.

H. K. HOLMES, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, 54, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

TO LET.

FROM 1st OCTOBER, 1906. NO. 2, WOODLANDS TERRACE, containing FIVE ROOMS, with Bathrooms, Verandahs and Out-houses.

Apply to— A. H. M. DA SILVA, 2, Woodlands Terrace, Hongkong, 30th August, 1906. [1655]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, now occupied by MADAM JAY, suitable for Banking Office. It provides a Good Strong Room also.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 5, Queen's Road Central, known as "VICTORIA BUILDING," containing Several Large Rooms, suitable for Offices.

TWO LARGE ROOMS and Two SMALL ROOMS, in No. 2, Lee House Street, suitable for Offices.

ONE ROOM and BATHROOM, in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 30th August, 1906. [1656]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN IN THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon, On SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

Admission 5s. Tickets to be obtained from MEMBERS or at the GATES.

BEST LOCAL TALENT SECURED. Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [1650]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908 & 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Government at Jesselton, on or before 25th October, 1906, for the following REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

OPIMUM FARM. SPIRIT LICENSE FARM. PAWNBORROWING FARM. CUSTOMS FARM. GAMBLING LICENSATION FARM.

For Particulars, apply to— GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1495]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.:

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the inquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1581]

GOLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, Ltd., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 10th November, 1901. [17]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 31st August, on the Occasion of the BIRTHDAY of His MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, Dr. A. VAN DE SANDE BAKHUYZEN, Acting General, will be pleased to receive the Government Authorities, his Colleagues and Friends, in the HONGKONG HOTEL between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [1649]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to Subscribe for "SUBSCRIPTION" Gaffins for our next RACE MEETING are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, the 8th September next.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [1652]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has This Day REMOVED to No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [1641]

WILLIAM ROBINSON formerly of "VALLEY OF DOGS," which left Rajang Sarawak on 4th September, 1904, is requested to Communicate at once with Mr. CHARLES MACKINTOSH, of the Firm of STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & Co., Solicitors, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [1630]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to announce that we have applied to the ASSISTANT LAND OFFICER of the New Territories, for the Appointment and Registration of Ourselves as JOINT MANAGERS of the LI WAI KWONG FUK TONG (李華廣福堂) and of the FUK YAN TONG (福仁堂), under Section 13 of Ordinances 3 of 1905.

LI KI TONG (李紀堂), LI WAI TONG (李偉堂), No. 34, Ke Shing Street, Dated 27th August, 1906. [1644]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has been reported that I, the Undersigned YEONG TSO YUNG, am desirous of raising money by mortgages of my property, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I do not desire to borrow any money and that I have not given any order or authority to any person to negotiate Loans on my behalf.

My Property is being managed by my Attorney, Mr. POON CHUNG MAN, 潘君民, of the UI LOONG BANK, 滙隆, and my Solicitors are Messrs. DENNIS & HOWLEY, and no other persons have any right to make any use of my name or to pledge my credit in any way.

WITNESSES, F. B. L. HOWLEY, Solicitor, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [1629]

RAILROAD HELP WANTED.

BY THE KWANG TUNG MERCANTILE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD., in the Kwang Tung Section, CHINESE CIVIL ENGINEERS or ENGINEERING STUDENTS, having Experience in Railroad Preliminary Location and Construction. Must be capable of handling any kind of railroad instruments in field work.

Address applications, giving training, references, experience and samples of work, to— H. E. CHIANG, President of the Kwang Tung Mercantile Administration of the Yuet Han Railway Co., Ltd., Canton, 15th August, 1906. [1592]

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED. TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor), Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH. ELEY'S, SCHULTZE'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 GAUGE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 & S&S. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. 893

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain T. A. Smith, R.N., daily at 7.30 a.m. and from Macao at 2.30 p.m. On SUNDAYS the Steamer departs from Hongkong at 8.30 a.m. and from Macao at 6 p.m. tide permitting.

Fares—(Week days) 1st Class (including cab and servant), Single 83, Return Ticket 84. 2nd Class 51, 3rd Class 50 cents. Every Sunday will be an EXCURSION at the following rates:

SUNDAYS ONLY: 1st Class, Single... \$1.00, With Cabin... \$2.00, 1st Class, Return... \$2.00, With Cabin... \$3.00, 3rd Class, Single... 40 Cts., Return... 60 "

Steerage 20 cents each trip. Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per head.

First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co., 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [21]

WANTED

CLERK WANTED.

COMPETENT CLERK for East Point. Partly Night Work. Apply by letter to—"Y." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [1648]

WANTED.

A PROFICIENT TYPIST, also able to Write well in English. Apply—"943." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [1641]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN STEWARD WANTED. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary required to—"STEWART." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 21st August, 1906. [1610]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, 8th September, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th August to 8th September, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [1629]

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with Article XVI, Section 7 of the Articles of Association the GENERAL MANAGERS have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share, Payable to all Shareholders whose names were on the Register on that date.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1512]

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND OF TWENTY DOLLARS per Share out of the Profits Earned in the Liquidation of the above-named Company from the Thirtieth day of November, 1904, up to the Thirtieth day of October, 1905, is to be declared in the above matter, and that the same will be Payable on the 3rd day of September, 1906, to the Shareholders in the above-named Company appearing in the Books of such Company on that date as the Registered Shareholders of the 1,250 Shares of and in the above-named Company.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators. [1623]

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE. PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY. WALES, &c., &c.; and POOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [902]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK." A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3. Extreme Length... 722 feet, Length on Blocks... 714, Width of Entrance on Top... 961, Width of Entrance on Bottom... 881, Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344.

DOCK No. 1. Extreme Length... 523 feet, Length on Blocks... 513, Width of Entrance on Top... 88, Width of Entrance on Bottom... 7, Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61.

DOCK No. 2. Extreme Length... 571 feet, Length on Blocks... 561, Width of Entrance on Top... 66, Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53, Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22.

PATENT SLIP. Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS. THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand. The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear always ready for Short Notice. [1175]

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any part of the World \$2.

TO LET

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Vaux Road; coolie quarters and all modern conveniences. Telephone and Electric Light fittings installed. Apply—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [678]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo. Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, in WONG NAI CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE. FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. No. 1, "HILLSIDE," The PRINCE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]

TO LET.

"NEW KINGSCLORE," with Stables. Entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. Owners will, if required, convert the Main Building into a Boarding House, with large Drawing and Dining Room Accommodation and 37 Bedrooms. CHEAP RENTALS. For full particulars, apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [1324]

TO LET.

SUITE of Three Rooms on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1413]

TO LET.

SHAMEEN—CANTON. NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [1377]

TO LET.

"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. 2nd FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central. Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wanchai Road. GODOWN, built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—"K." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Tewa. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd August, 1906. [1517]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date, suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1156]

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Garden at No. 35, Conduit Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—"G." No. 9, Bellvue Terrace, Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1081]

TO LET.

"TRANEE BUNGALOW," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1414]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court; contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess. No. 1, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Corner House, facing the Parade Ground. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FIVE ROOMS on Top Floor of 15, Queen's Road Central (over Calabak, MacGregor's). 2ND FLOOR in Central position, contains Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, with use of Electric Light. ONE SHOP at BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD Level, Cheap Rentals. Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [1193]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [971]

TO LET.

A N EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, with Garden, situated at No. 31, Pokfulam Road. Apply to—WONG TAI FONG, 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [1633]

TO LET.

NO. 13, CAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown. Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbutnot Road, Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CONDUIT ROAD. Electric Light fitting, installed. Possession from 1st September, 1906. Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [1252]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Humphreys Avenue and Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—HEWAN & Co., 15 & 16 Connaught Road, West, Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1508]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART). "THE ACACIAS" and "THE GLOVE," having 25 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed. Apply to—E. M. HAZELAND, No. 37, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, No. 34, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1436]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE and SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 5, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [380]

TO LET.

FOR a few months, a 3-ROOMED HOUSE on Mt. Gough. Apply to—S. J. DAVID & Co., Hongkong, 25th July, 1906. [1468]

TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom and Verandah attached. For further Particulars, apply to—"M. Y. Y." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1397]

TO LET.

A LARGE and SPACIOUS ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central opposite the Post Office. Apply to—WONG CHU SANG, At YEE SANG PAT & Co., Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [1632]

TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Apply to—H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1051]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

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SINGON & Co., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

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PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishmen.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1906, with INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong 27th July, 1906.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS "GLENWOOD," 27, CAIN ROAD, Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [673]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate. Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 29, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"). Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [49]

INSURANCES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORWRIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NACHLAN"	On 2nd September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAT"	On 6th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 13th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 27th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 30th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 11th September.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th September.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	On 25th September.	
HAVER, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th September.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	On 29th September.	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	On 5th September.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	On 5th September.	

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KASHING"	On 30th August.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 30th August.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SHAOHSING"	On 31st August.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st August.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KLUKIANG"	On 4th September.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	On 5th September.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KWEIYANG"	On 5th September.	
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th October.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Univalued Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	3,882	THURSDAY, 30th Aug.	17th Sept.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept.	6th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	3,882	THURSDAY, 27th Sept.	15th Oct.
"MONTAGLE" 6,000	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	3,882	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.
"TARTAR" 4,425	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct.	24th Nov.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. Through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 290; via New York 432.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Mako Pier.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"NAGASAKI MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 6th Sept., at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"AKASHI MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 5th Sept., at Noon.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsip. Univalued Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 19th September
GRISSEN	WEDNESDAY 26th September
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 3rd October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 10th October
ROON	WEDNESDAY 17th October
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZ REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 31st October
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 7th November
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 14th November
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 21st November
GRISSEN	WEDNESDAY 28th November
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 5th December

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Fr. von Letten-Petersen, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port, calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 10th Sept. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. and Parcels until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	281 0 0	142 0 0	122 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	85 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	88 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates will be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from SINGAPORE TO COLOMBO. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 18th Sept.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 18th Oct.
WILLHARD	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

ON TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR," Captain Willemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port, above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50—	\$30—	\$20—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$18.10	\$14.00	return \$23.15
TO BRISBANE	\$23—	\$23—	return \$34—
TO SYDNEY	\$23—	\$23—	return \$34.10
TO MELBOURNE	\$23.10	\$24.10	return \$34.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$8.00	\$6.00	return \$17.00
TO KOBE	\$9.00	\$7.00	return \$17.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$14.00	\$10.00	

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0. To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96 0 0. From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"GNEISENAU"	Wednesday, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class 462 0 0
To Bremen	63 10 0
To Paris via Cherbourg	65 0 0
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	65 0 0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HOME LINE—OUTWARD.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SURVIA	5th Sept.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEGROVIA	13th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRISGAVIA	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	HABSBURG	28th Sept.

Home Line—HOMEWARD.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SILESTIA	On 6th Sept.
HAVRE and HAMBURG	HELVETIA	On 10th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE and HAMBURG	LIBERIA	On 22nd Sept.
HAVRE and HAMBURG	SENEGAMBIA	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SEGROVIA	On 16th Oct.
NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG	HABSBURG	On 30th Oct.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COVENS HAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS. NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabins amidsip. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctor and stewardess on board. Laundry on board.

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK.	31st Aug.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG.	Freight & Passengers.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to Tientsin and CHEMULPO.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.

112

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.
All Letters Addressed: MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRAHAM & CO. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimizu, Namazawa and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Essen Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pender Street.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour.

T. F. CHAPMAN, American Ship, R. Banfield—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS AGENTS SIEMSEN & CO. HONGKONG.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leadham, Hongkong.

Argonaut, cruiser, 1,340 tons, Capt. E. H. Smith, en route England.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davidson, Yangtze.

Brilliant, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bauman, Yangtze.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. du Cane, Inland, Hongkong.

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., Shanghai.

Diala, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. H. W. Savory, Fusan.

Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hughes, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, en route Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 200 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Fusan.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. Houliker, Fusan.

Heaton, Fusan.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, Fusan.

Kent, cruiser, armoured, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde, Horey, Fusan.

King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,900 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Thorne, Fusan.

Kinsla, river gunboat, 34 tons, Lieut. Comdr. E. V. F. R. Dugmore, Shanghai.

Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. J. A. Take, Fusan.

Mooreen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 24 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.

Ober, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Kidd, Fusan.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay, West River.

Saige, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,000 tons, 8 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.

Tal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Gorstoun, on Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. West, Shanghai.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Fusan.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Glenzie, Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, Fusan.

Widgeon, gunboat, 185 tons, 2 guns, 360 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. B. Spier-Simsoo, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 350 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Somerville, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 15 tons, 2 guns

